FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1850. [NO. 1708.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1850.

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists
NORFOLK, VA.,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.
☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.
Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

FOR WILMINGTON.
THE "Henrietta Steam Boat Company" will have a Steamer in readiness to take passengers from this place, (stopping at Elizabeth and Whitehall,) to Wilmington, in time for the Convention, to be held in that place on the second Monday in March next—the 11th day.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Ag't.
Feb'y 18, 1850. 7-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having, at February Term last, taken Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of Duncan J. McColl, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
Debtors to the said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.
W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850.

Valuable NEGROES for Sale.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday the 1st day of April next, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz: three likely young men, two women, a girl and child. The sale will be upon a credit of 6 months, the purchasers giving their notes and good security.
W. D. McNEILL,
Adm'r of Duncan J. McColl.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850. 7-ts

Fresh Candies.
CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW.)
HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Husk's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.
P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.
January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

RECEIVED, per steamer Evergreen,
A SUPPLY of Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuit; Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; fresh Figs; soft-shell Almonds; Filberts; English Walnuts and Brazil Nuts; Cinnamon; Mace; Cloves; Laguna, Imperial, young Hyson, and black Teas; Rice; Cheese; Sugar and Coffee; chewing Tobacco; best brand Cigars; Molasses; Mustard; Pepper and Alspice. Also, a beautiful assortment of refined Coffee Sugar, crushed Sugar, and double-refined Loaf Sugar; all of which will be sold low for cash.
CHARLES BANKS.
Feb. 2, 1850. 7-3t

CLARIFIED SUGAR.
WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.
Feb. 16. 7-2m

TO DEBTORS.
WE must remind those who owe us of a former notice, and urge their attention to it. Mr. John Shaw or T. J. Robinson will furnish and attend to the settlement of our accounts till the 1st April next, after which they may be found in the hands of an Attorney.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb. 18, 1850. 7-3w

NEW BOOKS.
HAWKS' Auricular Confession; Shirley, by the author of Jane Eyre; The Peer's Daughters, by Lady Bulwer; Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Lever; Grammar of Arithmetic, by Chas. Davies; The School Song and Hymn Book; Ollendorff's Fr. Grammar; Willard's U. States; Bankers' Wallets, tucks; Ditto, lock and key; &c.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb. 11, 1850.

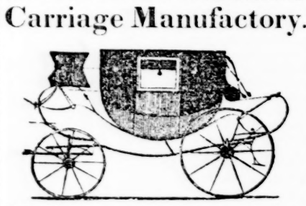
NOTICE.
PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, obtained at December Term 1849, the undersigned will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th of February, a half acre LOT, with the improvements thereon, situate in the village of Rockfish, on the South side of the Market square.
Terms of sale, six months credit. Note with approved surety required.
Sale to take place on the premises.
DANIEL CAMERON, Adm'r.
Feb. 16, 1850. 7-2w

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Taylor & Anderson, either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward by the 10th March, and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.
D. S. TAYLOR.
T. J. ANDERSON.
Feb. 16, 1850. 7-2w

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,
40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed, at the January Term of Richmond County Court, Administrators on the Estate of Col. Graham A. Nicholson, (late of Richmond county,) deceased, hereby give general notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
DAN'L B. NICHOLSON,
ALEX'R GRAHAM,
Administrators.
Feb. 12, 1850. 7-3w
[Pr. adv. $1 25.]

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received from New York, a superior article of heavy Harness LEATHER, (oak-tanned.) Likewise, SKIRTING for Saddles; and would be glad to receive orders for any article in his line. He has also received the new article of "Self-Adjusting Pad Tree," patented in 1847. Also, "Denniston's Patent Solid Brass-seated Gig Tree;" and sundry other articles in his line, all of which he will sell as low as his neighbors. The subscriber returns thanks for the patronage hitherto received, and solicits a continuance of the same.
GEO. W. McDONALD.
Feb. 18, 1850. 7-3w

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the
Carriage Manufacturing Business
In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.
He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Paste; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal .Eratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

15 hhds. new crop Molasses,
for sale by TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD.
Feb. 11, 1850. 6-3w

RYE WHISKEY.
A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Carsway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

To Carpenters and Contractors.
SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the erection of a Methodist Church in the town of Cheraw. Dimensions 65 feet long, 41 feet wide, 23 feet in the clear, with galleries, portico, and steeple. For a plan and specifications, apply to
JOHN W. LEAK,
Ch'n of the Building Committee.
Cheraw, Feb. 5, 1850. 6-1m

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.
THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.
R. T. LONG.
Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.,
FOR SALE.
I HAVE received a choice lot of Fruit Trees from the Nurseries of Messrs. J. & T. Lindley. This and next month is the time to plant them. I have also a variety of Green House and Hardy Plants, Evergreens, Roses and other shrubs. Hyacinths and Tulips, in pots set for bloom, at 20 to 50 cts. each; Dahlias, 25 to 50 cts. each; Tigridia, 50 cts. per doz., blooms all summer; Chinese Lillies, and other choice bulbs. Strawberries, 50 to 75 cts per 100.
Also, a few bottles of a wash to kill insects on oranges and oleanders.
Flower Pots of all sizes.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 4, 1850. 5-6w

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

Just Received and for sale by
WM. S. LATTA,
5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
10 bags prime Coffee,
5 cases dress and water-proof Boots,
2 hhds N. O. Sugar,
1 qr. cask Holland Gin,
2 do. Jamaica Rum, very fine and old,
3 do. French Brandy,
3 do. Madeira Wine,
2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar,
And a general assortment of fine Dinner Crockery and Glass-ware.
—ALSO—
6 Rowland's extra thick Mill Saws,
6 Cross-cut Saws,
3 dozen fine Handsaws,
4 dozen Coffee Mills,
4 dozen fine house Locks,
4 ditto Carpenters' ditto,
6 Wood Saws,
20 dozen steel and iron Hoes,
2 dozen long and short handle Forks,
12 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 dozen Knives and Forks, some very fine,
6 pair brass tip'd Andirons,
12 pair Shovels and Tongs.
Feb. 4, 1850. 5-4w

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.
He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.
He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.
☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,
Of a Valuable Grist Mill and Water Power.
ON TUESDAY the 5th day of March (being the second day of March County Court,) the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the VALUABLE GRIST MILL on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly known as Anderson's Mill, with 5 acres of Land adjoining, in addition to that covered by the Pond.
This sale must be positive, to settle up the Estate.
R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Jan. 22, 1850. 3ts

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Manufacturing Stock.
IN addition to the Mill advertised to be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place,
2 valuable young Negro Men,
One of them a Blacksmith; and
80 Shares ($100 each) of Stock
in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. Terms at Sale.
R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Feb. 4, 1850.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.
WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE.
MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of
WILD CHERRY,
THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.
Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.
ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.
IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.
There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.
That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,
A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.
☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜
Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

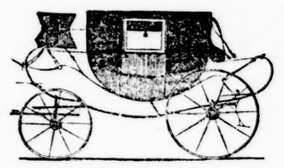
CLEANSE AND PURIFY.
Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.
A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsied affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.
The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [3-6tw4w]

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET.
Wilmington, N. C.
Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.
350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf



A. A. McKETHAN
STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.
He has on hand a very fine assortment of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,
Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.
☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.
☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
No. 24 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE,
HAS the largest Botanic Establishment in the United States, and has always on hand the most complete assortment of pure Botanic Medicines, in bulk or put up in neat ¼ and ½ lb. packages labelled with directions suitable for retailing. Also, the various Tinctures and essential Oils, with a full assortment of Botanic Medical Works. Syringes, &c. &c.
Jan. 18, 1850. 4-6w

VALUABLE LOT
For sale at Auction.
ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M Johnson. Terms at sale.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

JUST RECEIVED,
THE American Almanac for 1850; Irving's Life of Mahomet; Works of Edgar A. Poe; The Seaside and Fireside, by Longfellow; Roland Cashel, by Lever, complete; ditto 3d part; Jarvis's Voice from Conn; Ives's Pastoral Letter; Kuhner's Gr. Grammar, large edition; Leverett's Juvenal; Treasury of Knowledge.
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 5.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.
DANIEL McNEILL.
Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,
Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Scott's Novels, 5 vols.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
November 1849.

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Peach and Apple Brandy.
A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

FOR RENT.
A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

BOOK BINDERY.
R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White
LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

FROM THE CHAMBERS TRIBUNE.
MR. MURPHY, OF DE KALB.

One of the funniest fellows in Christendom, is Bob Murphy of De Kalb. Generally, however, he keeps his fun for select circles, out of doors; and until last week was never known to make a demonstration in the House (of which he has been a member for six sessions;) not even to the extent of making a motion. Observant, shrewd and humorous, he has contented himself with "*murdering*" those soft ones who on small capital essay to seem to do much by vociferating "Mr. Speaker." Occasionally his victim is some "right smart fellow," and in the instance to which we would more particularly refer, was a gentleman of sense, education and worth—Michael King, Esq., of Madison. To "do" Mr. King, however, Bob was obliged to "*meet him on the floor.*"

Premising that the gentleman from Madison dresses fashionably and sometimes wears ruffles, while Bob is encased in plain, substantial walnut-dyed coat and breeches with the occasional suraddition of a blanket coat; we go on to say that last Monday evening Mr. King made a thundering speech against the appropriation to rebuild the Capitol. He spoke of "log-rolling," "intrigue," "balls and suppers," "responsibility to constituents," and so on. To the astonishment of every one, Bob rose to reply. A friend notified us of what was going on, but as Bob's speech was short, and the lobby was very crowded, we only heard a small portion thereof. It was thus:

—"Mr. Speaker: I've been with the gentleman on all sorts of measures. He hardly ever called on me but what I was ready to serve him. And sir he talks about "intrigue." Yes sir, though they never asked me to their balls and suppers —because I suppose they knowed that a blanket coat wasn't the thing for balls—I am in favor of the appropriation. Its no use talkin' about what my constituents will say about it:—one half of 'em don't know what the Seat of Government is! No sir! when they hear of it, they'll say "hooraw Bob." That's what they *always* say when they hear I've done any thing, no matter what. But sir they've pulled and hauled me every way, to make me vote every way on every measure, and the gentleman has been among the most constant customers I've had. I have been grindin' most of his meal, for some time. For all he dresses as fine as silk, and his ruffles crackles in the winds of heaven, while his boot heels makes holes three inches deep in the bowels of the yeth; for all this, he frequently says "Bob do so," and I scarcely ever denied him. Once I voted for his little town, Huntsville, to have a Bank, to pleasure him; and only last night he came to my room, at the *hour of midnight*, to ask me to vote for somethin' else, and ses I—"*Mike I'm wi' ye!*" But sir, on the 'propriation I'm with the patriarchs of the revolution. I'd go with "Mike" if I could, but time and chance and other things busts up our connexion. He's a nice man and has knowin' constituents, while mine's so glad to get any body to represent 'em they take up wi' me. However, I see the gentleman from Tuskaloosa lookin' like he had somethin' to say about *his little precinct* which wants the State House—so I'll say far'well to my friend from Madison, ruffles, boots, log-rollin', oyster suppers and all—

My lovin' friends I say far'well,
My feelins' it is hard to tell—

and if ever I took a drink or eat a goober in Montgomery, without payin' for it, let him "show his papers and I'll foot the bill."

The First Spree.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap in my hearing; "never do I mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making evolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied that my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I could not conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill, and, what made it worse was, it seemed all the while to be growing higher, and threatened to pitch over me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or, at least, it shan't head me. So I turned around to go down, and get to the bottom, but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting a bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough the ground soon flew up and struck me on the forehead, and as soon as the stars cleared away I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split round the corner! and I believe it ran over me, for I don't remember any more.

A letter from San Francisco says:—The firm of Findley, Johnson & Co., recently sold their real estate, purchased a year ago for $20,000, at $300,000: $25,000 down, and the rest in monthly instalments of $12,500. The purchaser, Mr. Steinberger, has since been offered $12,500 monthly, in advance, for the rent alone, which would thus pay at once, the first cost of the property. This is a fair specimen of the speculation daily made here.

We learn that Fathew Mathew, during his stay in Macon, administered the pledge to more than 400 persons, making an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-five thousand since his arrival in the United States.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To a Lady of purity and intelligence in the town of Fayetteville, these lines are respectfully dedicated.

SIN.

Before time was, and Heaven's Arch Angel fell,
Deep in the distance of eternity,
Love reigned supreme, throughout the universe,
And God was Love. At every thought divine,
That, in the center, from th' eternal throne,
Through all space brightly beamed, unceasingly,
Were angels born. At every smile, they sprang
Into a higher being; deeper, still,
Grew adoration on each soul sublime.
At mighty distances, all Heaven's host sang,
With sweet accord, "Glory to God on High."
The anthem swelled, and angels grew in grace.
Th' exalted chief of that unnumbered choir,
More humble than the least illumined soul,
Highest, because he loved the most, with joy,
Did teach the new-created spirits, there,
To understand and magnify their God.
The purest thoughts alone passed through his mind,
His wish to grow in love, and not be filled.
To him eternity, to come, and past,
Shone, equally, in memory and hope.
Nought, yet, had ruffled the pure reign of love;
Nothing, throughout illimitable Heaven,
On either side, above, below the throne
Of God, betokened there could ever be
A moment of imperfect bliss.

On high,
That glorious Arch Angel stood. He next,
But, oh! how far below, was to the Lamb.
When he, those worshippers, infinite throng,
Beheld praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
The thought, yet scarce perceived, that he might thus
Be worshipped, too, and reign, passed through his mind,
So pure, till then, was that Arch Angel's soul,
When the dread thought, first Sin, had entered there,
Regret and horror, awful, unknown pain,
Did shake his mighty heart. He would have rushed,
Back into darkness, if he could, afar,
From the all-seeing eye. Alas! too late.
Repentance came. One third of Heaven his blush,
First light that ever shone, except from God,
Unhaply caught, reflected back, and sinned.
Rebellious souls grew red, with self-made shame,
And blushed through Heaven. A moment, joy ceased;
A moment of remorse reigned over all;
And then despair began. As anger warmed
The light of bliss, into that distant space,
Where Satan would have fled, it entered far,
Concentered, there, into a flame of fire.
And thither hurled, with all his banished throng,
The Arch Fiend burned with God's consuming wrath.

Thus Sin began; thus Hell. Time came, and man,
A little lower made than angels are,
In God's own image, too, received a soul
Of deep simplicity, unbounded love.
He knew alone his Maker to adore,
And do his high commands. Spirits that fell
Had known the glorious majesty of God;
The influence mysterious that raised,
To higher ranks, inhabitants of Heaven;
Creative power that, through the universe,
Spread nature's beauties, and, each moment, made,
Around the throne, Angelic worshippers.
They had known, and wished to share this power.
They knew, and sinned, and fell. Should man be thus
Exposed—man, made to fill their place in joy,
By knowledge, be exposed to their sad fate!
No! let his bliss be great, let all he asks,
But knowledge, be bestowed to make him blest,
His adoration be received on high;
To make that bliss secure, he must not know
The Spirit's mysteries. Angels beheld
And smiled, as Paradise, corporeal Heaven,
Restored the happiness that Sin had lost.
But deep in Hell, and burning, too, with hate,
The Spirits fallen, to be revenged on God,
And mar his works, took counsel man to tempt,
To make him, once, forbidden knowledge seek,
And blot his envied glory from the skies.

Man fell; and, now, oh! wretchedness sublime!
Oh! monstrous sights; oh! thoughts and deeds of men,
Fit works of demons; anguish and despair!
Behold this world of sorrow and of woe
To rebel man, contending 'gainst his God;
Of direful wrongs, and damning wickedness;
Of gluttony and lust; yes, deeper still,
Of malice and revenge. The mind of man,
And fallen spirits, makes increasing Hell,
Now, and forever, through the world to come.
Behold the source of evil which, though small
It was begun, grows rapidly through time,
Commensurable with the Universe,
Commensurable with Eternity.
Would that the past could be undone. Would God
The scroll of fate, since error first began,
Would now roll up, and sin had never been.
Sin, mother of all pain to man, on earth,
All woe in Hell; the cause itself of Hell.
What fallen spirits suffer she began;
The mother, too, if sorrow visits Heaven,
Of all that dims the smiles of Angels there.
Yes, but for sin, our souls would be divine;
The love of God, of spirits blessed, and man,
Would make us happy, make a Heaven of earth.
The thought had never been in finite mind,
Of what pain is. Bliss, gratefully received,
Had been our lot, with angels Cherubim,
And Seraphim, and all the Hosts on high,
To praise and magnify God's glorious name.
Can sin, once done, be ever blotted out?
Can he, whose deeds are worse than those that made
The angels fall, hope to escape the fire?
Can man, infected man, whose every page,
Through a long life, is tinged with crime and guilt,
Be rendered pure, atone for error's ways,
For disobedience dire, and stand redeemed?
Or must eternal torments be endured?
Thanks be to Heaven! His sin excited wrath,
But, with that wrath, was sweet compassion mixed.
How infinite is love! mercy divine!
The Lamb of God descends, endures the cross;
The sacrifice is made; Hell's gates are barred;
And pardoned man, with Holy Spirit's care,
Immortal made, may wing his flight to Heaven.

What the Steam Engine Does.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it pushes, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it splits, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it ploughs, it threshes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneads, it slits, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it splits, it shaves, it saws, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it rasps, it files, it polishes, it sweeps, it rivets, it brushes, it scutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it coins, it prints.

Stealing a Bible.—During Christmas week some person stole away the Bible belonging to the Methodist Church in Kosciusko, Mississippi. The editor of the Chronicle remarks—"We are requested to say that the thief can get 'another of the same sort,' on application to the class-leader, by promising to make good use of it."

From the New York Commercial.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter to a lady in this city, the writer speaking with the confidence and freedom of a son. The letter is dated

HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23, 1849.

I have reached the El Dorado at last, and have found numerous acquaintances, who are all rich. Money is plentiful, but I cannot find out where it comes from.—*Apparently* there is but one business in the town, and that is gambling. One young man recently laid a thousand dollars on a roulette table and, at one turn of the wheel won twenty-seven thousand. It was his first and last night on shore. He went straight back by the steamer. Two hundred thousand dollars were seen upon a card last night.

There are fifty gaming houses; for the place, splendid buildings, with some forty tables each for different games. Each table has upon it piles of Spanish dollars, and upon these eagles and half eagles, and surmounting these bars of gold about the size of one's little finger, with their value, $49 62, stamped upon them. These tables vary in their amount of money, from ten thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. London, Paris, New York and New Orleans, have sent here their most skilful gamblers, and the gold on their tables is really enough to give a man sore eyes.

The streets are crowded—I might almost say jammed—with people of all nations. The Parker House, which in New York would rent for perhaps $350, here rents for *only* $150,000, and other places rent in the same proportion. The rainy season set in about three weeks ago. We have had an equinoctial storm ever since, and it will probably continue three months longer. The mud is nine inches deep in every part of the town, and in some parts two feet. The men are neatly dressed, and wear generally boots coming up to the hips, the price of which here is $96.

Potatoes, lately $2,00 per lb., are now twenty-five cents; onions $1,00 per lb.; $7.00 a dozen is charged for washing.—Coarse clothing and red flannel are very expensive. Wooden houses are not to be bought at all. There is much sickness, and deaths are frequent. Almost every new comer is sick for a month or two.

The largest subscription to the fund for the construction of a church in California was given by a gambling house, viz: $5,-000.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Few of the Experiments of Living.—We have seen a letter from California written by a young physician, who says, on his return to San Francisco from the mines, he paid for the conveyance of his baggage at the rate of 40 cents per pound, walking himself behind the ox cart. He would have landed at San Francisco with but a single dollar in his pocket had not the mate or cook of the craft in which he took passage down the Sacramento required the amputation of a finger. The skipper was so well pleased with the operation that he refunded the passage money —twenty five dollars.

He also states that a young gentlemen in gold specs—a recent graduate in Yale College—has commenced the wood-sawing business, and is doing well. A Philadelphia lawyer is peddling pea-nuts at a handsome profit through the streets of San Francisco. A young gentleman from this city, after trying hard for a clerkship —commenced digging cellars at San Francisco, and thereby accumulated sufficient to start himself in a less laborious profession.—*Boston Atlas.*

Pay Your Debts.—1. If you w

DEBATE IN THE SENATE—Feb'y 15.

The Senate having under consideration the motion to refer the President's Message, transmitting the Constitution of the State of California, to the Committee on Territories, to which Mr. Benton had moved an amendment to instruct the committee "to report a bill for the admission of the State of California, unconnected with any other subject"--

Mr. Butler spoke at some length, and was followed by

Mr. Badger. I desire, sir, to state some difficulties which I feel in voting for the instructions moved by the honorable Senator from Missouri, by which the Committee on the Territories is to be *directed* to bring in a bill for the admission of the State of California into the Union. I say difficulties, which, as they must prevent me from supporting those instructions, must also, unless they can be satisfactorily removed in my mind, prevent me, in any future stage of this proceeding, from voting for the admission of that State. What I have to state, Mr. President, has been in part referred to by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler.) And, although I do not think it at all necessary on this occasion to go into the discussion, as he has, of this question of slavery, in which almost every subject of discussion which comes under the consideration of the Senate either begins or ends, yet allow me to remark, that, for the difficulty in which we all feel ourselves to be involved upon this great and agitating subject, which is now shaking this Union from one extremity to the other—for the serious, almost awful prospect which we have before us of danger, either from actual disruption, or from the severance of those ties of mutual affection and confidence which should bind us into one truly united people—let me say, for this I am not responsible.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) says that when this treaty was under consideration he foresaw the difficulty that would grow out of territorial acquisitions. Now, sir, if that honorable Senator, and two other gentlemen upon this floor, on either side of the chamber, foreseeing these same difficulties, and acting under the just and natural influence of that foresight, had united in the support of the amendment which I myself moved to that treaty, by which all acquisitions were to be stricken out, these troubles would never have been upon us.

Mr. Butler. I did not allude to the discussion or votes upon the treaty, but just before that. When the treaty was before us, the only way to get through it was to sign the treaty. We had got far enough in before that. What I wanted was to get out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Badger. Well, Mr. President, so far as that matter is concerned, I stand clear of all responsibility. I had nothing to do with getting us into this difficulty. I had nothing to do with the admission of Texas, which resulted in the war, or with the acquisition with which the war terminated. The question upon the treaty was before the Senate. I proposed my amendment, and, with whatever power I possessed, endeavored to enforce upon the Senate that, by the acquisition of this territory, we were bringing a fire brand into the Union. Gentlemen will remember it. I am sure the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) remembers it. I then said that, notwithstanding the opinions I entertained with regard to the origin of the war, believing, as I then did—believing I said it—that in its origin it was unnecessary, and in its purposes unjust, I would rather consent to wage that war for ten years than to end it by the acquisition of any territory which was to produce an internal disquiet and contest through the whole extent of our country. I have no right at all to complain of any gentleman upon this floor, who entertained different opinions with regard to the war, because he voted against striking out the acquisition of territory, or because he voted for the acquisition of territory; but surely I had some reason to be surprised, when gentlemen sympathizing with me in opinion, looking forward to this present contest, realizing the necessity for such a course as would avoid it, refused at the moment the sanction of their additional votes, which, had they been given, sir, I hazard nothing in saying that the difficulty we have now to contend with would never have been upon this Union—at all events not in our day. The vote stood upon that amendment 35 to 15. Two votes taken from 35 and added to the 15 would have reduced the majority voting against striking out to less than two-thirds, and so have carried the amendment. My friend from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien) did me the honor on that occasion to second and support the views, and to adopt in substance the argument I had offered, as his first reason for not being able to vote for the ratification of the treaty with this acquisition of territory.

I have no disposition to refer to matters of that kind, or to dwell upon them now; and I therefore proceed, as I intended when I rose, to state the objections which I feel—and strong objections they are, sir—to the admission of the State of California into this Union at this time and under present circumstances, and which must constrain me to vote against the instructions moved by the honorable Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.)

In the first place, sir, it cannot be denied that this application comes before us under circumstances unprecedented in the history of this country. Other Territories, it is true, have first moved in the matter of their admission into the Union; and, without being authorized by a previous act of Congress, have formed a constitution, and applied for such admission. But the circumstances were altogether different in many respects. To take a single example—the State of Michigan. That State belonged to a Territory which had a right to admission. It formed a portion of territory which became the property of the United States upon the express condition that it should be admitted into this Union. In the next place, that was an organized Territory, and had a Territorial Government; and that, in my view, is a matter of vast importance in this question.

What is a Territorial Government?—What is *any* Government? It is an organization of an otherwise unorganized population into a political community. It is that which makes of such a population an organized body, enabling it to act as one whole, and bringing its several individual members, before an unformed mass, into one political association, State, or body politic. It ascertains what persons among that people represent and shall have a right to speak the voice of the whole. Merely being upon a territory gives not necessarily a right to be consulted in the dispositions to be made affecting the destinies of the population.—The fundamental law of every country, however adopted, settles in whom the power to represent the community shall reside—who shall speak the voice of the community, and say that this State, or this political association, wills that such and such things shall be done, by collecting and declaring, in due form, the public sentiment of the whole.

Now, sir, every Territorial Government established by Congress emanates from the sovereign power, and receives an authority over the Territory. That sovereign power has a right to fix laws for its government, has a right to prescribe the form and manner, and the only form and manner, in which it shall be recognised as any other than a mere mass of human beings together. By this form of government, proceeding from this sovereignty, is first defined who has a right to speak the voice of the Territory; what portion of the inhabitants shall have the elective franchise, shall choose representatives, who, when chosen by that portion, represent the whole community and speak its voice. In California we have nothing of this. Who chose the representatives? Whence did those who chose them derive the power to authorize these representatives to speak the voice of the people of California as such? Why, sir, without an act of Congress authorizing it, I can conceive of but one way in which such a form can be given to the inhabitants of this Territory, and that is by an act of revolution, in which, throwing off the allegiance of their sovereign, the United States, they think proper to meet together, in their original and primal character of human beings, and say that they will be an organized body with such a form as they think proper. But the present proceeding is not of that character. The very movement shows that they were throwing themselves upon no such right. But they come here, having formed a constitution which they say embodies the public will of California, and ask that, as a State, they may be admitted into this Union.

Now, sir, the business of my life as a lawyer has inclined me to respect and follow precedents, and I always feel regret when, either needlessly or for even a sufficient cause, it becomes necessary in any particular instance to depart from what has been the established usage of the nation. I think that it is to be regretted that the Congress of the United States should ever have departed from the safe position, that in such matters territorial management should follow and not lead the movement of Congress, and, under any pressure heretofore of circumstances, should have yielded their sanction to an act by which a Territory assumed to itself, without their previous warrant or invitation, to form itself into a sovereign State. But, be that as it may, I feel a strong repugnance to go still further to introduce a new example, and say that, not only without the previous sanction of Congress for such a proceeding, but without the previous authority from Congress for forming the inhabitants of any particular district into a territorial community, for any purpose of government whatever, they may voluntarily associate themselves into a political State, adopt whatever rules in their organization they may think proper, and then apply to us to recognise them as an existing political community—a State—and, as such, receive them into this Union.

This, Mr. President, is the first difficulty I have. There is another that no gentleman has as yet alluded to. When this Mexican treaty was first submitted to the consideration of the Senate, it contained an article—the ninth article—providing for the admission of these Territories into the Union as States so soon as, by the form of the constitution of the United States, that object could be accomplished. It was, in other words, an exact, or nearly exact, transcript of the provisions made in the treaties by which we acquired Louisiana and Florida. There has scarcely been an instance, I imagine, where there was any difference at all, in which the Senate was so nearly unanimous as against adopting any such provision. Allow me, in order that the matter may be understood, to call attention to the original article, and to the substitute adopted by the Senate.

The words of the original article, so far as relates to this matter, are these:

"The Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted, *as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution*, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States."

The amendment made by the Senate is in these words:

"Who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted, *at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,)* to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution."

Now, what was the meaning of this amendment? I am very well aware that a certain document, which excited some attention here, called the Protocol, informed some Mexican functionaries that, in truth, the Senate of the United States meant nothing by it; that they had some particular choice of phraseology, some preference for their own mode of expression; but as to the notion that they intended to make any essential alteration in the article, that was all a mistake; that, so far as that was concerned, they were not in earnest; and that the words inserted by the Senate are to have the same meaning as those words that had been stricken out of the original article.

Mr. Foote. I would remind the Senator that no such words were used by the commissioners; and he surely would not reflect upon them—one of them is dead, the other absent.

Mr. Badger. I am aware that no such expressions were used by them. I am not stating or undertaking to state what they said, but the inevitable result of what was said. However, I mean not to cast any reflection upon either of the gentlemen—none at all; I merely wanted to state what would be the result of holding the two provisions identical in meaning. But, independently of that, the alteration was a real and substantial one, and was so understood by the Senate. The idea that the people of these Territories should be admitted into the Union with all the rapidity consistent with constitutional forms, was shocking to the minds of Senators.—It was so stated on this floor; and while the Senate was willing that at some future time such admission might take place, there was a decided repugnance to tying up the unfettered judgment and discretion of Congress.

I have said that this amendment was made with remarkable unanimity. When the vote was taken, there were 49 Senators present, and the amendment received a vote of 44 out of the 49; and, sir, I was one of those who voted against even this amendment; for I, as the honorable Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) remembers well, and other gentlemen here, was opposed to any stipulations which might be presumed to imply even an imperfect obligation to admit at any time. I do not know how the four gentlemen were influenced who voted upon this question with me. The real sense of the Senate then was 45 to 4 against immediate admission. The four gentlemen who voted with me were Messrs. Baldwin, Corwin, Hale, and Webster. Now, what are we to understand as the fair interpretation of this amended article? There is no provision that these Territories shall be admitted so soon as the form of the constitution will permit, or when they shall attain a certain population. There is nothing resembling the provision contained in the cession of the Northwestern Territory by Virginia to the United States, or in the treaties by which we acquired Florida and Louisiana—nothing at all. They are to be admitted at a proper time—to be judged of by whom? By the Congress of the United States. Now, sir, it seems to me, the force and effect, the purport and design of that is, that Congress was first to move in this business; that there should be some material change or condition of circumstances in the future, to be first judged of by Congress, previous to a movement for admission. I know that, if we admit this State into the Union now, Congress will have judged of the propriety of it. No doubt about that. But that article contemplated, I think, more than this—a prior, not a subsequent approval; that we should lead, not follow.—And if, without a territorial government, without any treaty provision which entitles them to admission, without any right in them, perfect or imperfect, to ask admission, the act which has been done should obtain our ratification, and the people of California be received into the Union, we shall, I think, abandon too much of the authority and control intended to be reserved to Congress by this amended article.

These are some of the difficulties that, I confess, meet me at the threshold. I admit that in my mind, there are none of them absolutely insuperable. Show me that the great interests of this country can be served; show me that the angry feelings agitating different portions of it against the other can be composed and quieted; show me how the bonds of attachment and confidence among the several portions of this great people, now broken or weakened, can be reunited and strengthened; show me how this practical advantage can ensue from admitting California, and, as I love this Union, as I look to its preservation with anxious jealousy, and would say with General Jackson that it *must* be preserved, every previous usage, every formal difficulty, every minor consideration will be sacrificed, and give way under the high demand of that duty which I owe both to the constituents I represent and the great Union of which they form a member. *Salus populi* will then be with me *suprema lex*.

I owe it to myself, Mr. President, to say that I have cautiously avoided alluding to any thing connected with the formation of this California constitution, except what was necessary to explain the objections I feel and have stated to the Senate. And I am sorry my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) thought it necessary, in urging, strongly as he did, his objections to that measure, to cast some reflection—for so I think he must have been understood—upon the President of the United States in relation to the formation of this constitution. Entertaining the opinions I do, and having endeavored to express them frankly and fully to the Senate, it is proper and just to say, I feel satisfied that that high functionary and noble gentleman has done nothing in regard to this transaction but what sprang from the most patriotic motives; that he has used no power, no influence of this Government, to stifle or control the opinions, or direct the judgment of the people of California, and made no suggestions even to them as to the mode or form in which they should establish the constitution under which they desire to live. He has done nothing—and I confess that I cannot see the impropriety of that—but to intimate to the people his opinion that it would be proper, if they desired admission into this Union, to form a constitution and ask admission. I differ from him in opinion as to the expediency of admitting them under present circumstances, but I do not arrogate to myself any superiority of judgment.

Mr. Butler. If the honorable Senator will permit me to make an explanation——

Mr. Badger. Certainly, sir; certainly.

Mr. Butler. I imputed nothing to the President. I merely said that I thought that his course of policy was rather unfortunate in its results.

Mr. Badger. I am glad to hear this explanation—very glad, indeed.

Mr. Foote. If the honorable Senator will allow me——

Mr. Badger. Certainly.

Mr. Foote. The honorable Senator has spoken a great deal about precedents. He is known to be strongly in favor of following precedents—more so perhaps, than any other member of the Senate. He has stated that in his opinion the President of the United States did not interfere improperly in the question of the State Government of California; and I should like to have him tell me if he ever met with a precedent like this. He has made the confession that the President of the United States did do something, and I think he will find himself much at a loss to justify the course of the President.

Mr. Badger. I do not make any confession with regard to the President. I know no more of what the President has done than the honorable Senator from Mississippi knows. All the information I have is contained in the President's message and the papers accompanying it, called for and promptly communicated; and I am sure that he told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. With regard to precedents, I spoke of those which should govern in matters of legislation, with which I am concerned in the halls of Congress. I do not undertake to judge for the President of the United States what might be the proper course for him to pursue in the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed, and which have no precedent in history. But what I meant to say was that the President, in what he did, was actuated by high, patriotic motives, and did nothing, directly or indirectly, to control or influence the convention of California.

I desire, Mr. President, to keep this subject entirely clear from the topics that may embarrass the just exercise of our judgment and understanding; and I take this occasion to say that if the objections which I have stated did not exist or can be removed, and if other objections which I had to the early admission of these Territories into the Union, independently of those I have stated, and which I had when the treaty was ratified, which I felt then strongly, and have continued to feel since, were removed, I should not feel myself at liberty to govern my vote for the admission of that State by any consideration as to the form of government they have adopted. I fully recognise that when any people, properly assembling under the laws of the United States, form a constitution and government for themselves, they are the only authority on earth which has a right to determine the particular mode in which the internal affairs of the new State shall be administered. Congress may, and, indeed, is bound to require that the constitution be republican. This is the only authority of supervision, the only restriction upon the full authority of the State: that she shall not introduce into our system any monarchical or aristocratic elements, which are uncongenial with our institutions, and might disturb the harmonious operation of the Government. I have stated the difficulties that have pressed upon my mind. I accord fully with the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) that this is a large subject, and that it should be fully and properly considered, and with the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) that we should all make known whatever objections, or difficulties, or opinions we have. And I assure honorable Senators that, so far as I have stated my difficulties, I have stated them frankly, an open to truth, and shall willingly receive and act upon any information or argument which may expose my errors, if into errors I have fallen.

Mr. Webster. I do not propose at present to go into any extended remarks upon this profoundly important matter.—My purpose mainly is to concur in the sentiments of the honorable member from Missouri and the honorable member from South Carolina in the propriety of giving to this subject, under this motion—and it may as well be done under this motion as under any other—a cool, calm, and deliberate consideration and discussion in the Senate. It is a question that agitates the whole country. It is a question in which all portions of the country take a very deep interest; and, so far as I am concerned, it is a question that will receive from me a dispassionate, cool, calm, and thorough examination. I do not mean to say that I shall myself give it a thorough examination; I can only promise that, for myself, I mean to consider it calmly, deliberately, and with a comprehensive regard, as far as I am able, to the entire interests of the whole country. I think, sir, that it was a very appropriate suggestion on the part of the honorable member from Missouri, whose particular motion is now under consideration, that the motion should take the ordinary and deliberate course of discussion in the Senate which its great importance demands, and that every member of the Senate shall have an opportunity to deliberate upon it, and to express his opinion, the result of such deliberation. I do not wish to intimate any purpose of immediately addressing the Senate; perhaps I may do so in the further progress of the question. And I take occasion, since I am up, to say that I am exceedingly gratified with the fairness and candor with which my friend, the honorable member from North Carolina, has expressed himself upon this subject. He has stated the difficulties which he thinks deserve the consideration of the Senate, but which he does not undertake to say are absolutely insuperable, and therefore he holds himself with an open and candid mind to receive and consider any answer that may be given. This is fair, manly, patriotic. I agree that there are difficulties. I agree that the case is without any exact precedent in the legislation of this country; and I hope that, if I may not, others may be able to satisfy my friend that those difficulties are not altogether insuperable; feeling that it is our duty on this occasion to consider the case as a case that is without precise precedent, and to apply to it the clearest analogies, the closest resemblances, and the best settled principles of action in the practice of government as well as we may be able. In that spirit, sir, it will be, if I say any thing at all, that I shall say it. And for the present I shall answer my purpose by saying that I concur entirely in the course suggested by the two honorable gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, to whom I have alluded, and in the opinion that it would be proper, and just, and reasonable that this motion should be hastened to no immediate decision, but that every member of the Senate should have time and opportunity afforded him to offer such argument as he may deem proper to offer on the general subject.

From the Washington Cor. of the Balt. Sun.

We have had two very good speeches today, by Mr. Butler and Mr. Badger, respectively. They were in the right temper, and certainly far better calculated to impress the Senate than those which are addressed merely to the excited passions of the people at home, already sufficiently roused by the agitation of the last three years.

The disagreeable feelings entertained by southern gentlemen have lately been augmented by threats, which, it is said, were uttered by the President himself, that in case of an attempt at dissolution he would use the military and navy of the United States to put down the agitators. The report is traced to the highest possible sources, and through the highest public and official characters here in Washington. I cannot, for a single moment, permit myself to doubt its authenticity.

MR CLAY AND MR. FOOTE.

In the debate on Mr. Clay's resolutions on the 14th inst. a passage occurred which electrified the Senate and drew applause from the galleries. It was after Mr. Foote had delivered one of his characteristic speeches, in which he commented on Mr. Clay's speech (very respectfully, however,) and was very personal and abusive to Mr. Benton. It was a speech which Mr. Clay correctly described as "a sort of omnibus speech, in which he introduced all sorts of things, and every kind of passenger, myself among the number." Mr. Clay briefly replied to a portion of this speech; and gave way to Mr. Foote, who said,—

Let me again propound to the honorable Senator a question which I have heretofore propounded, and which he has not yet answered. How is it that he, as a Senator from the State of Kentucky, within whose limits the system of domestic slavery exists, can reconcile it to his own sense of justice to the vital interest of his constituents, at such a moment as this, in view of all the dangers which menace the Southern section of the Confederacy, to increase the number of adversary votes against us upon the pending questions?

Mr. Clay. It is totally unnecessary for the gentleman to remind me of my coming from a slaveholding State. I know whence I come, and I know my duty, and I am ready to submit to any responsibility which belongs to me as a Senator from a slave-holding State. [Applause.]

Sir, I have heard something said on this and on a former occasion about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe allegiance. I owe allegiance to two sovereignties, and only two; one is to the sovereignty of this Union, and the other is to the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky. My allegiance is to this Union and to my State; but if gentlemen suppose they can exact from me an acknowledgment of allegiance to any ideal or future contemplated confederacy of the South, I here declare that I owe no allegiance to it; nor will I for one, come under any such allegiance if I can avoid it. [Applause.] I know what my duties are, and gentlemen may cease to remind me of the fact that I come from a slaveholding State.

Sir, if I choose to avail myself of the opinions of my own State, I can show a resolution from the State Legislature, received last night, reported after due consideration by a committee. This resolution declares its cordial sanction to the whole of the series of resolutions which I have offered. And I must say that the preparation of that resolution was unprompted by me; for I have neither written to nor have I received a single letter from any member of the Legislature of Kentucky during this session on public affairs. I beg pardon for this digression. These are the sentiments I entertain, and I am neither to be terrified nor frightened by any language. I hope gentlemen will not transcend the limits of legitimate parliamentary debate in using any language towards me; because I fear I could not even trust myself if they were to do it. I shall use no such language toward them, and I hope on this floor for a reciprocity of parliamentary dignity and propriety. I ask it, because I do not know how far I could trust myself if language of a personal character were applied to me, I care not by whom.

Mr. Foote disclaimed all thought of being discourteous to Mr. Clay; and added,—

I was quite startled by one remark which fell from the lips of the honorable Senator from Kentucky just now. He insinuates that he fears that some persons in the South are aiming to establish a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Clay. Not at all.

Mr. Foote. What did the honorable Senator mean, then, by disclaiming so emphatically all allegiance to a Southern Confederacy, now or hereafter?

Mr. Clay. The honorable Senator knows perfectly well that the language as used here again and again is, "treachery to the South," "abandoning the South," "failing to uphold the interests of the South." Now, what I meant to say was, that I knew of no South in the shape of a confederated Government; no South to which I owed allegiance. I did not mean to say that there was a solitary individual in the South in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Foote. The honorable Senator's present explanation is quite satisfactory; and yet I am sure he ought to feel indebted to me for affording him an opportunity for making it. He says now that he does not know an individual who is in favor of dissolving the Union. I dare say he is quite right, sir, that there are none, or but few in the South, who are disunionists *per se*. But I must remind him that to the North and East such sectionists are found in considerable numbers. Even the sanctity of Faneuil Hall has been recently profaned by the proceedings of a regular Abolition Convention, which adopted resolutions asserting the expediency of dissolving the Union, in order to put down slavery. And, so far, neither of the Massachusetts Senators here have been heard to rebuke these fanatics. I hope that we shall hear from them after awhile. The trumpet of disunion has been sounded, I regret to say, in New York also, and in various States north of Mason and Dixon's line. South of that line no disunion meeting or convention has ever been held, nor disunion sentiments avowed, to my knowledge. God knows what results may be brought about hereafter by continued oppression and insult. Our object in proposing the Convention at Nashville, so much misunderstood, and oftentimes, as I think, so wilfully misrepresented, was not to subvert the Union, but to save it from destruction; not to overturn the constitution, to which the Union itself owes its existence, but to preserve it in all its purity and vigor, and, by preserving it, to preserve and perpetuate the Union also. I do not doubt, though, that such a Convention might serve as a convenient rallying point, in the event of our being driven out of the Union by *intolerable* oppression, for saving ourselves from utter degradation and ruin. But I hope that the occasion for using the Convention for such a purpose may not arise.

The Union.—The following was one of the regular toasts at a dinner lately given to the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, by members of the Louisville Bar:

"The Union: Entire, indivisible, and sacred; the strength and glory of the Republic. Next to our Maker, it challenges our highest reverence. We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain it."

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J.—In Troy *v.* Wooten, from Bladen, affirming the orders appealed from. Also, in R. Love *v.* Love, in Equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in S. Love *v.* Love, in Equity from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Nelson *v.* Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford. Also, in State *v.* Watts, from Person, directing the judgment to be affirmed.—Also, in Gordon *v.* Price, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J.—In Pence *v.* Jenkins, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rogers *v.* Nutall, from Granville, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Satchwell *v.* Respass, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Keaton *v.* Banks, from Pasquotank, judgment reversed and cause remanded. Also, in Common Schools of Pasquotank *v.* Perkins, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *v.* Roberts, from Brunswick, directing the judgment to be affirmed.—Also, in Atkins *v.* Shepherd, in Equity from Orange, confirming the Master's report, and directing a decree accordingly.

By Pearson, J.—In Doe *ex dem.* Houser et al, *v.* Belton, from Surry, affirming the judgment.—Also, in State *ex rel.* Cavaness *v.* Troy, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *v.* Boyett, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston *v.* Simpson, from Caswell, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Edwards *v.* Bennett, from Chatham, reversing the decree and directing that partition be made in the Court below. Also, in Commissioners of Newbern *v.* Dawson, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in State to use of Waring *v.* Wilroy, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lamb *v.* Goodwin, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court will hereafter require that Applicants for License shall have gone through the following courses of reading:

Those for the County Courts:

Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.—2d vol *particularly.*
Coke on Littleton, or Cruise's Digest.
Fearne on Remainders and Executory Devises.
Saunders on Uses and Trusts.
Roper on Legacies, or Toler on Executors.
Revised Statutes, Chapters 37, Deeds and Conveyances; 38, Descents; 121, Widows; 122, Wills and Testaments.

Those for the Superior Courts:

Third Book of Blackstone.
First Volume of Chitty's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading
Fonblanque's Equity.
Newland or Powell on Contracts.
Mitford or Cooper, Equity Pleadings.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Fourth Book of Blackstone.
First volume Phillips or Starkie on Evidence.
Revised Statutes, Chapters 31, Courts, County and Superior; 34, Crimes and Punishments; 63, Lands of Deceased Debtors.
Selwynn's Nisi Prais.

Test, E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Plank Roads.—Our exchanges from all directions, but especially from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, are filled with notices of "Plank Road meetings." So far as this species of road has been tested, it has been found to answer admirably well. It combines cheapness of construction with great convenience and facility for transportation, together with considerable durability.

As an evidence of the dividends which they pay we quote the following:

St. Louis Int.

Plank Road Dividend.—The Milan Tribune states that the Directors of the Milan and Richland Plank Road Company, have directed a dividend of 25 per cent. [$12 50 on each share.] This is from the earnings of eleven miles of road for an average period of fourteen months.

Go ahead with the Cleaveland Plank Roads. They will all pay well, and benefit both country and city. Plank the road to Wooster as soon as possible, and man and beast who travel it will bless the plankers. Few roads would pay better, or add more to prosperity and business.

We understand that five miles of plank roads on three of the great thoroughfares leading to the country from Cleveland are paying better than even the Milan and Richland Road.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Fanaticism can go no Further.—Our readers will recollect (says the Union.) the beautiful lines which Senator Dickinson quoted in his eloquent speech:

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State."

They were extracted from a long and admirable poem on the Union of the States, by Professor Longfellow. Will it be believed that at a meeting of Garrison and his fanatical crew, held at Faneuil Hall, (the cradle of our liberties,) the following resolution was passed, "with much applause, mingled with hisses?"

Resolved, That it is with deep regret we perceive that the poet Longfellow has prostituted his fine poetical genius to eulogize the blood stained American Union, as freighted with the hopes and interests of humanity—as being a noble ship, invulnerable to the rock, and proof against the storm, built in the most skillful and workmanlike manner; whereas the history of its creation and its cruise demonstrate it to have been

"——a perfidious bark,
Built i' th' eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,"

rotting through all her timbers, leaking from stem to stern, laboring heavily on a storm-tossed sea, surrounded by clouds of disastrous portent, navigated by those whose object is a piratical one, (namely, the extension and perpetuity of slavery,) and destined to go down "full many a fathom deep," to the joy and exultation of all who are yearning for the deliverance of a groaning world.

Newspapers.—A bill has passed the Senate of Ohio authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties to subscribe for one copy each of the leading newspapers of each political party printed in the county, and to have the same bound and preserved in the office of the Recorder.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, the bill for the removal of free persons of color, appropriating $30,000 per annum for five years for that purpose, was passed without a division.

The *Nashville Banner*, in publishing so much of the admirable message of Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, as relates to the excitement about the "Wilmot proviso" and the new Territories, accompanies it with the strongest possible expressions of commendation, and says, in conclusion:

"*We do not speak without our host* when we say, should that time ever come (may Heaven avert the direful, awful hour!) when this Union shall be placed in jeopardy, Tennessee, too, side by side with Kentucky, "will stand by and abide with the Union to the last."

A fire-proof calico is now made for children by immersion in phosphate of magnesia. It will ignite by contact with flame, but the fire will not spread. It goes out immediately.

The exeesses of youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about twenty years after date.—*Lacon.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from a subscriber in Buncombe county, N. C.

We are delighted to see that your Plank Road, as well as the Deep River Improvement, are going ahead, and still more that the Central Rail Road, (of more general interest in the State, and especially as it gives us a hope of extending it to Knoxville,) is in a fair way to succeed. I trust it may, and am confident if it does it will be but the beginning of improvements in North Carolina.—Indeed, the employment that it must afford our people will encourage us to persevere. I am sure that employment is all that is necessary to make ours as industrious and thrifty as the people of any of the States; and until a market can be brought nearer to us, the contracts on these works themselves must be our best employment. I, together with several friends in this county, have taken contracts in Greenville District, S. C., with a view to work out one-half of our stock in it before an opportunity is offered to get contracts in our own State. This is 60 miles from us, but will be cutting off two-thirds of our distance to market, and therefore important to us until our people see the importance of allowing us to connect the State of Buncombe to that of North Carolina.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from a subscriber in Alabama.

It is with unaffected pleasure I learn through your valuable journal, of the progress that is being made in your good old State in the great and good cause of improving her internal condition, and developing her strength and great resources. All that surprises me is, that her citizens should have remained so long insensible to these matters, and have slumbered over their interests, while their sister States were up and doing, and demonstrating to them and the world, not only the practicability, but the utility of the great schemes of improvement that so pre-eminently mark the present age.

In 1833-4, while I was a citizen of your State, and had the honor of a seat in her councils, the cause of internal improvement was one nearest my heart, and I labored faithfully, side by side with your worthy Ex-Governor Graham, and several others of that stamp, to do something for the cause. But then as now, we had to contend with the discouraging apathy of friends, and the active opposition of foes.—consequently, not much could be done. But I am of the opinion, that by the Convention which assembled in Raleigh at that time, an impetus was given to the cause which has been gradually strengthening and increasing, until North Carolina is in a fair way to stand forth "redeemed and regenerated." The masses have become interested, and with such men as Morehead, Graham, Saunders, Gilmer, and others of that kind, to awaken them to a sense of the importance of improving their condition, success is almost sure.

Though I have ceased for many years to be a citizen of my *native* State, yet I shall, indeed I cannot cease to feel a deep and lively interest in all that pertains to her welfare and prosperity. When I read of your public meetings, and the speeches of your public men, who are engaged in behalf of the State, my heart beats in unison with yours, with theirs, and my every prayer and aspiration is for your success.

But amidst these reflections, a gloom comes over the spirit. The bright perspective that had opened up on your State, indeed on our whole country, is clouded by the prospects at Washington. The notes of discord and disunion emanating therefrom, are heard throughout the land. A wild spirit of fanaticism, and a misguided philanthropy, are threatening to destroy our country, and lay in waste the beautiful fabric reared by the toil and cemented by the blood of the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The *Patres Conscripti* of the land, who once sat together in the councils of the nation in fraternal love, and "took sweet counsel together," are now being alienated from one another, and are engaged in a course of crimination and recrimination. Are the hopes and predictions of the enemies of human liberty to be fulfilled in our downfall? I trust not! I trust there is yet a redeeming spirit in the land; that there is yet patriotism enough left to arrest the foul and accursed tide of fanaticism that is causing all this threatened ruin, and save our land. If not, I fear that it will soon become the task of the historian to record, and the genius of liberty to weep over the broken fragments and shattered columns of this our once mighty republic. K.

A correspondent writes that in 1843 Robert Ussery of Alabama, aged about sixty, had living a wife, twelve children, and thirty-three grand children. There had then never been a death in his family.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1850.

The South is willing to take the Missouri line, but they cannot get it. The South would also agree to admit California, fixing the line of 36 deg. 30 min. as her Southern limits; establishing necessary territorial governments beyond the limits of California without any law as to slavery; and recognizing the boundaries of Texas, but taking a cession of territory at a fair equivalent; and neither inhibiting nor establishing slavery in the territory as ceded.

Many of the Southern men are looking with some hope to the contemplated movement of Mr. Webster. He is willing to keep California back and embrace that with other measures in the same bill. Almost every Senator has a project. Numbers of members of the House have schemes.

"*I would rather give up the whole territory than hazard the Union.*" These words are reported to have been used by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in debate on Friday last, his reference being to the territory acquired from Mexico. That is our notion exactly. We would rather have the whole territory ceded back to Mexico, or relinquished altogether to the dwellers therein, to do with it what to them may seem good, or got rid of in any other peaceable way, than to see the Union really jeoparded by its retention.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Movement in New York.—A cheering sign is visible in the Northern sky. A meeting is announced in Tammany Hall for Saturday evening next, at which all the "Democratic Republican Electors" of the city of New York are invited, "who are opposed to the Wilmot Proviso and are friends of the Union." The objects of the meeting are to take counsel upon the present crisis, and to adopt such measures as may tend to preserve to them and their posterity the blessings of our great and glorious Union.—*Balt. American.*

Gov. Briggs last week attended a social entertainment at the handsome residence of Hon. Chas. Hudson, in Lexington. His Excellency (says a paper before us) was apparently a gratified spectator of the dance, in which he took no part, however, "for," says he, good humoredly, "you know I am a Baptist, and the first Baptist lost his head by this amusement. I never danced," he continued, in the same pleasant vein, "and I will take occasion to contradict the story (which is going the rounds of the papers) that a Blacksmith's son in Berkshire once invited the daughter of a militia officer to a ball, and got refused in consequence of his low degree, and that the said blacksmith's son is now Governor of Massachusetts. I acknowledge the *anvil*, but positively ignore the *pumps*."—*Lowell Courier.*

"Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge, remember that!"

"I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1850.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH ON CALIFORNIA.—According to promise we copy the full report of Mr. Badger's remarks on the present aspect of the California question. So far as we have heard, they are highly approved, as well for their temper, so well befitting that distinguished body, as for their statesman-like views.

It is well known that the Whig party, South as well as North, was almost unanimous in opposition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico. Those very consequences were foreseen by them which we all have now so much reason to deplore. Division and strife between the North and the South for the possession of our ill-gotten gains, were predicted as the inevitable result of conquest. But the war itself was so odious, in despite of the glorious achievements of our arms, that most men were glad to bring it to a close even by a treaty which gave us California and New Mexico. Not so Mr. Badger and a very few others in the Senate. They considered the existing evil of war, unnecessarily waged as it was, a less evil than that which was to follow the acquisition of territory. We did not think so then.—But we think so now. We fully acknowledge our error, and the far-seeing wisdom of our Senator. Better that the war had gone on than that the Union of these States should be perilled, as it is now seriously perilled in the quarrel over the spoils of which we robbed Mexico—yes, *robbed* her; that is the word. We forced a quarrel with her for the purpose of dispoiling her; and that Providence which sometimes visits in this world for wrongs done here, is now sorely punishing the nation for this great wrong.

It is not by passion and violence that we can come safely out of the difficulties in which the country is unfortunately involved. We have had too much of these already. It requires wisdom; cool, calm, calculating statesmanship, to steer the ship of state in safety through the dangers which beset her on every side. Such is the spirit which Mr. Badger brings to the consideration of the subject; and it is acknowledged and appreciated by the leading intellect of the North, in the few remarks which he offered after Mr. Badger sat down. It is said that Mr. Webster has prepared a proposition which will be acceptable to the South. We pray that this report may be verified.

But, even if the present difficulty should be overcome, it is to be feared that the bitter sectional feelings which it has engendered will remain long to rankle in the public mind. Demagogues, or madmen, or thoughtless men, or men of all these classes, regardless or ignorant of the disastrous effects of their teachings, are endeavoring to propagate the idea,—at the North, that the North would be benefitted, and the South damaged, by a separation—and at the South, that the South would be enriched and the North impoverished, by setting up a Southern Confederacy. Fatal delusion! Can any man read the warnings of CLAY and of CASS, identical as they are on this point, and doubt that in sixty days after separation, a war of the most horrible and protracted nature would ensue? Yet we are told that the *advantages* of disunion are familiarly descanted on in the assemblages at the County Courts, even in the good old loyal State of North Carolina! And several of the newspapers in this and the adjoining States are openly advocating the separation as a matter of pecuniary advantage! One of these, a leading paper in South Carolina, says, "It is true that *Great Britain would be a great gainer by the dissolution of the Union*, and no doubt desires it. If it were only a question of gain to the South, and great gain, *we should desire it too. As it is*, WE ONLY EXPECT IT." Very probably Great Britain might gain by it, temporarily at least, for she would thus get rid of her great rival, in commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and in political and military power. But is that a reason why *we* should desire it?

The subject is a gloomy one, and we feel but little disposed to dwell on it, though it occupies much of our thoughts. We would implore intelligent and patriotic men, of all parties, to discountenance every movement and sentiment of hostility to the Union, in the hope that a returning sense of justice may animate all sections, and that we may again become a united, as we are now a prosperous people.

Some of the letter writers from Washington to the Northern papers write most gloomily of the prospect. They almost "despair of the Republic." And from the numerous facts and opinions which the National Intelligencer has collected, and dwelt upon with great solemnity, we are obliged to infer that the proverbially prudent and cautious Editors of that paper are seriously alarmed at the prospect before us.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes on the 18th.—

"I am very glad to learn that Mr. Webster intends to offer a plan, which will be acceptable to the South; and that he will have the support of Gen. Greene of Rhode Island, and Mr. Phelps of Vermont, and that his scheme of compromise will command a majority in the Senate.

"He is willing to keep California back, until the whole question is settled, and to settle it by one bill. The particular features of his plan have been shown to some members and Senators from the South and approved. Mr. Webster will not probably bring forward his project for some days."

On the 20th he writes, —

"Great doubt prevails as to the result, but I find few who think that any compromise can be made. It is much to be apprehended that, in this state of things, nothing will be done, and that the session will terminate abruptly, without any action upon the questions which agitate the country.

"But still we hope—though almost against hope—for a different and a satisfactory result. I do not know that much can be expected from Mr. Webster's promised suggestion or plan of an accommodation. Many schemes are talked of. Several members of the House, to say nothing of the Senators, are laboring to bring about an accommodation."

THE FUGITIVE BILL.—We learn, publicly and privately, that there is no doubt of the ready passage of the bill to provide for the arrest of fugitive slaves in the free States. This is cheering.

Both of the great parties, from both sections, so we are assured, will cheerfully unite in passing the bill to remedy this great and growing evil. It will not be such a bill as Seward proposes in the Senate, but such a one as the South itself proposes and desires. This is gratifying, not only for the substantial benefit it secures, but as a manifestation of a right spirit. It shews, that on a point where there is and can be no difference of opinion as to constitutional right, the North is willing to do us justice,—though there may be here and there a man or a press with such an odd sense of moral obligation as to recognise a law of the feelings superior to the law of the constitution, and justifying a violation of the oath to support that constitution.

This act will redress the great practical wrong of which the South has reason to complain. Let us hope that a revival of fraternal feeling, with some forbearance on both sides, may lead to the satisfactory adjustment of all other difficulties.

Gen. Taylor visited Richmond last week, to assist in laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument. He was received with enthusiasm.

A communication on the subject of Common Schools in this county is deferred for want of room.

By Telegraph, for the Fayetteville Observer.

Arrival of the Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 25th.

The America arrived at Halifax at 9 yesterday, with dates from Liverpool to the 9th, and from London to the 8th instant.

Cotton market during two weeks: prices quite unsettled and fluctuating. Finally settled down to the same condition as at the sailing of the Europa, two weeks since; closing rather heavy.—Fair Uplands and Mobile 7d. Orleans 7¾d. Sales, including two weeks, amount to 99,500 bales, of which 24,000 were taken on speculation.

Political news unimportant.

WAKE COUNTY.—The Whig meeting in Raleigh on Wednesday last unanimously adopted a resolution expressing undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Gov. Manly; cordially approving his administration, and heartily recommending his re-nomination; but prepared to sacrifice all personal preferences, and to support, by all fair and honorable means, whomsoever may be selected by the Convention.

Thirty Delegates were appointed by the Convention; among them Gov. Iredell, Hon. John H. Bryan, H. W. Miller, G. W. Haywood, Hon. Richard Hines, and the Editors of the Register, Star, and Times, all of whom were present and took an active part in the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting recommended that the Convention be held on Wednesday the 8th of May—(which is the anniversary of the Battle of Pale Alto.) Agreed.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have the most unbounded confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of General Taylor; and we feel assured that his administration will be conducted in such way and upon such principles, as will advance the interest and honor of the country—protect the rights of each and every section of it, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

REPORTED DISSENTION IN THE CABINET.—Reports were current in Washington for a week past of serious difficulty in the Cabinet, sometimes amounting to an averment that Mr. Clayton had resigned, and then that he certainly would resign. Not having any particular affection for Mr. C., we should not care if he did; but there is no danger. He will not surrender his place if he can help it.

It is thus accounted for: The negotiation with England, in regard to Nicaragua, was entrusted to Mr. Lawrence, our Minister in London. But, he being sick, it was suspended. Mr. Clayton was impatient of the delay, and undertook to open the negotiation with Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister in Washington. Mr. Bulwer informed him that he was not authorised to treat on the subject. Mr. Clayton persisted, however, and gave him the form of a treaty, which Mr. B. sent to England for instructions. This was about the 1st inst.—Mr. Clayton, who had done this on his own hook, called a cabinet meeting on Saturday, the 9th instant. The cabinet, so far from agreeing to his views, resisted them. They adjourned to Sunday. Mr. Clayton, being anxious for a decision before the departure of the next steamer, again urged his policy. The cabinet decided against him. They neither approved of his course in showing his hand nor of the show that he made. Hence it was that Mr. Clayton refused to attend the office on Monday, and hence reports of his intended resignation. He has said he would resign. So say those knowing people, the letter writers.—They say also that Mr. Crawford is meditating a resignation, being unwilling to remain in the Cabinet whilst the members from Georgia are against the Administration on some vital points.

"Where is Badger, oh where?" most pathetically exclaims the Charlotte "Hornet's Nest."

We compassionate the distress of that *Whig* paper, and, presuming that it refers to the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, we have the satisfaction of informing it, that Mr. Badger was, perhaps on the very day of its inquiry, at Washington City, in the Senate chamber, delivering a short but very excellent and effective speech against the admission of California under its present self-organization. Since then, we see that he has been arguing a cause in the Supreme Court of the United States, and taking part in the daily proceedings of the Senate.

We hope the Hornet's Nest is satisfied!

By the way: will that paper be kind enough to inform us when and where it was that Mr. Badger said, (as he is reported by the Hornet's Nest,) "that the only safety for the South is for it to admit the Proviso constitutional, and *to pass* a law establishing slavery south of the line, 36, 30."

Such language by Mr. Badger has escaped our observation, and as it is fair to presume that a *Whig paper* could have no desire or motive to misrepresent a Whig Senator, it is but right that we should be furnished with chapter and verse.

SOUTHERN MEETINGS.—A large meeting was held at Clinton, Sampson County, during Court week, at which, we learn, resolutions of a stronger character than in any other county, were adopted. Fifty Delegates were appointed to the District Convention. We received the proceedings this morning too late for this week's paper.

A meeting was held in Wayne also, by which 25 Delegates were appointed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. WM. A. WRIGHT, JOHN N. WASHINGTON, JOHN EXUM, Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON, and GEO. S. STEPHENSON.

A meeting is to be held in Edgecombe this day.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—In a long article in the National Intelligencer on this subject, we find the following paragraph, which contains a reference to some startling reports:—

"The proposed Southern Convention *might* not lead to any attempt to establish such a Confederation. In the estimation of many who are ready to embark in this Southern Convention scheme, we do not doubt that *consultation* with each other on their supposed grievances, a resort to moral and lawful remedies—such, for example, as co-operation towards effecting certain objects through the ballot-box—are alone intended.—But in different quarters the purpose of *Disunion* is freely intimated. A rumor is in circulation, indeed, that a frame of Government for a Southern Confederacy is already prepared, by somebody or other, to be submitted to the Southern Convention, at its meeting, with the expectation of carrying it by *a coup de main*. We have ourselves been reminded, by a correspondent, in direct reference to this rumor, that the late *French* Revolution was but *the work of an hour*, the train having been so carefully laid that the explosion took place the moment the match was applied. We mention these things, not as *believing* the half of what rumor says, but as being sufficient to serve as a caution to persons and communities engaging in this matter, to *look* before they leap into the gulf, at the bottom of which the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth only knows *what* they would find."

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—We are requested to state, that the price of Tobacco has risen 100 per cent., so that it is well worth the attention of those who formerly made and brought so much of that article to this market. The kinds formerly received here sell for very good prices.

Preparations were making for a great meeting, without distinction of party, in Castle Garden, N. Y., on yesterday afternoon, in favor of the Union, on the basis of Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions.

A report of the idiotcy of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston (arising from illness,) is contradicted.

PORT OF BEAUFORT, N. C.—The ship Louisa Bliss sailed from Beaufort for San Francisco on the 4th inst., having 10 passengers and 242,000 feet lumber, (70,000 feet of which were in house frames,) 215,000 shingles, 30,000 bricks, and 500 barrels of merchandise.

This ship passed into that port on the 22d Dec. finding 22 feet water on the Bar, at half flood tide. In going out, she drew 16 feet, and in 40 minutes after weighing anchor in the harbor, she discharged her pilots at sea. Her late captain says, "In depth, capacity, safety and direct and easy communication with the ocean, there are, I think, few harbors on the coast superior to it. Its position is an admirable one for carrying on an extensive foreign trade. It is hardly necessary for me to add, that it is the only harbor in the State which I would think of entering in this vessel to take in a cargo."

The Raleigh Star says that Beaufort is nearer by sixty miles, to Knoxville, Tennessee, by the line of the projected Central Road, than any other harbor on the Atlantic coast, and when that road shall be continued by Salisbury, via Asheville, to Knoxville, and from Goldsborough to Beaufort, there will be opened a trade with the West equal to that of Baltimore. The Editors expect to publish a daily paper in the City of Beaufort in less than ten years.

MR. CLAY.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"The splendid speech of Mr. Clay—full of passion and chivalry—made, the day before yesterday, is in every body's mouth, and has every one's praise. He never had a greater subject; and, in some passages, he rose to sublimity."

For an extract from the speech, see preceding page.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—This speech has had an immense circulation. 80,000 copies in pamphlet form have been printed in Washington city, 20,000 (fine edition) in New York; and the papers have probably circulated hundreds of thousands more.

The Legislature of Virginia has rejected, 79 to 41, a resolution to pay the Virginia Delegates to the Southern Convention.

DISGRACEFUL ROW IN TAMMANY HALL.—The Old Hunker branch of the Locofoco party called a meeting in favor of the Union, at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 16th inst. But the Barnburners broke open the door and took possession of the Hall; and, the Empire Club belonging to that reputable faction, they "knocked down and dragged out" all who attempted to carry on the original design of the meeting. Capt. Rynders was the chief speaker, and whenever he would command his men to "put out that white-livered rascal," it was done, the rascal being promptly pitched over the bannisters. Some were much hurt. Such is the freedom of speech and opinion allowed by modern "democracy."

MORE DEFAULTERS.—Jos. S. Watkins, late Navy Agent at Memphis, Tenn; Mr. White, late Navy Agent at Baltimore, and Mr. Scott, late Navy Agent at Washington city, are defaulters for amounts not stated.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier contradicts, positively, the report that Gen. Taylor had threatened to use the army and navy to subjugate the South, in a certain contingency. He says the General is very cautious on the subject, and has never used a harsh expression on it.

PARTY DRILL.—The Richmond Whig says it is a well ascertained fact, that when the present Virginia Legislature met, 36 of the Locofoco members were opposed to turning out the honest Whig incumbents in State offices. In two months this number was reduced to 5, and so a majority was obtained to make a clean sweep.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fire, by incendiarism, occurred in New Orleans on the 16th inst. which destroyed about 30 buildings. Loss about $350,000—mostly insured. The Picayune office, occupying two large four story brick buildings, was destroyed. But the paper was issued as usual the next morning! The proprietors were nearly or quite covered by insurance.

A fire at Macon, Geo. on the 18th, destroyed about 20 buildings. Loss $100,000.

A TRUE PICTURE OF FOCOFOCOISM.—There is a wonderful facility in the changes which the Locofoco party makes, to suit the varying circumstances of the moment, and a still more wonderful success in reconciling its followers to these successive changes, be they what they may. Here is an instance—not a singular one, but only the latest:—

It will be recollected that, *last* Spring, it was the Locofocos of Connecticut who first set the example of entering into a coalition with the Free-Soil party for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress. On that occasion they went into the contest on the Free-Soil or Buffalo Platform, which was fully and completely endorsed by all their candidates. Now, however, they have *changed* their position. They *refused* on the 13th inst., in their State Convention, to adopt any resolutions on the question of slavery, *having laid one series on the table by a vote of* 168 *yeas to* 47 *nays*, and disposed of another proposition on the same subject *in a similar manner by a vote of* 151 *yeas to* 37 *nays*.

And now, doubtless, we shall have a new glorification by the Southern Locofoco press, over these "natural allies of the South," who change front so readily, who are the enemies of the South in the Spring, and the allies of the South in the Winter. We would rather have open enemies, than *such* friends.

MR. BADGER

The Wilmington *Aurora* wants to know where Judge Badger was, at the time Mr. Mangum presented the Wilmington Resolutions and accompanied the presentation with a short speech in support of Southern rights? We do not propose to answer the inquiry, but simply protest against the inference the Aurora seeks to convey—to-wit: that Mr. Badger stood in opposition to the South, simply because he did not make a speech at the time in support of the Resolutions. These Resolutions, if we mistake not, were sent to Mr. Mangum and not to Mr. Badger, to present. There was certainly no necessity for a speech from Mr. Badger—indeed we are at a loss to perceive the *necessity* of any speech at all on that occasion. "Where was Badger, on the occasion? Is he to be trusted?" asks the Aurora. We cannot say where he was, but this much we can and will say, HE CAN "BE TRUSTED." Trusted as a friend to the South, much farther than many who question his Southern attachment and seek to drag him down from his lofty height, because they "hate the excellence they cannot reach." Yes, "he can be trusted"—and if he has too much sense to make himself boisterous and *Auroraish* about "Southern rights," yet, we protest that in his hands "Southern rights" have nothing to fear—that he is second to no man in his regard and attachment to these rights, and inferior to none in ability to protect and defend them.

Milton Chronicle.

A CARD.

THE Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Presbytery of Fayetteville are informed that the Minutes of the last Sessions of Presbytery, as prepared for the press, by the late Stated Clerk, are now published, and may be had on application, at the store of E. J. Hale. 8

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 18th, Mr. Calhoun resumed his seat for the first time since his severe indisposition.

Mr. Clay presented a petition asking that the presentation of any document in the Senate for the dissolution of the Union may be made cause for the expulsion of the Senator who may present it. Laid on the table.

Mr. Downs spoke two hours, without concluding, on Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions. He could see nothing in the resolutions, or in the speech in support of them, which was entitled to the name of Compromise.

On Tuesday, Mr. Downs concluded his speech, arguing that the North made $88,000,000 of dollars annually by the trade with the South, all of which it would lose by dissolution. He denied that slavery was an evil; and concluding that they were the happiest and best treated class of the laboring population of the world.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clemens of Ala. spoke against the admission of California; arguing that she had no right to form a State Government; condemned Mr. Clay's resolutions as the deepest injury to the South; spoke of a supposed concert of action between Clay and Benton as the laying down together of the lion and the lamb. He next attacked Mr. Cass and his Nicholson letter.

Mr. Cass replied. He would put nothing in opposition to the Union. As to the Wilmot Proviso, it was a project of mischief. Every age has its Wilmot Proviso. It came in shapes of all varieties—once it came in the shape of a tea tax.

The South had become excited, and the southern members were determined to keep ahead of the excitement. He had heard violent threats long enough. These things, commenting on Mr. Mason's speech, he said, drive us to the wall.

I have heard threats enough—that New York is to be like modern Tyre, and the Southern cities like ancient Tyre—that the North is to be made desolate—I cannot stand this any longer, said Mr. Cass.

We are in the hands of God, and what he will do with us I know not. But from men, and their prudence and moderation, he had no hope.

The storm had rolled over him, and he was broken down. This was his last session here. If a Northern man would not say that slavery was the best institution in the world, the Southern men denounced him as an abolitionist. At home his moderate course caused him to be denounced as a dough-face. Fire and blood were invoked on both sides.

Mr. Clay denied that there was any concert between himself and Mr. Benton, though he was glad that his personal relations with that Senator had been restored. He denied the right of Mr. Clemens to animadvert on his intercourse with any one.

Mr. Clemens justified himself on the ground of the public interests.

Mr. Foote spoke at length on the subject of the dangers that surrounded the country, and expressed the opinion that there was a plan to smuggle California into the Union; and that Mr. Clay's resolutions conceded everything to the North and nothing to the South. He should go to the grave with the opinion that slavery was a moral and political evil, and a wrong.

Mr. Clay said he was the most abused man in the country.

Mr. Cass. With one exception. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clay spoke of the abuse heaped on him by the abolitionists, and that he should see their assaults, they sent him their letters and papers.

Mr. Cass. I can show bushels of them sent to me.

Mr. Butler contended that the North had defeated all efforts to obtain California heretofore, and now consented to accept her because the Wilmot Proviso was in her Constitution.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, said the North did not defeat efforts for California Government last session.

Mr. Hale of N. H., averred the same thing, and charged the South with having done so.

The discussion was continued by these and other Senators till 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing of interest. A speech on the Compromise by Mr. Miller; and adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the whole day, from 12 o'clock M. till 15 minutes past midnight, was taken up in a regular pitched battle (of Legislative motions, manœuvring, &c.,) between the North and the South. It arose on a resolution of Mr. Doty of Wisconsin, to instruct the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill for the admission of California as a State, with the boundaries fixed in her constitution.

This was met by motions to lay the resolution on the table, motions to adjourn, motions to excuse members from voting, calls for the yeas and nays, and every other device to obstruct the passage of the resolution. Probably a hundred motions, by nearly as many different members, were made during the sitting. When finally, the Speaker decided, that as every alternate Monday was the only day assigned for the consideration of resolutions, with the expiration of that day the subject passed by for a fortnight. And he decided that the day expired at midnight. The subject was thus gotten rid of, to the great delight of the Southern members.

Towards night the confusion was great, and the *dignified* character of the House was illustrated by various scenes, of which we may present a few.

Mr. Schenck having offered a resolution, Mr. Littlefield offered a bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors within the public buildings and grounds. This we take it for granted was a reflection on the condition of Mr. Schenck or some others.

Mr. Venable asked to be excused from voting on some motion. On this Mr. Clingman demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Schenck remarked that if the motion was to excuse the member altogether he would vote for it. Mr. Venable was excused, 105 to 93. Afterwards Mr. Clingman was excused by the same process of yeas and nays.

Mr. Root desired to know whether it would be in order to amend the motion to excuse Mr. Clingman so that he be excused till the end of the session.

The Chair decided that it was not.

Mr. Schenck—I am ready to excuse all of them. I have a dozen of fried oysters within.

[A member, (sotto voce)—Venable, what in the d—l are you doing here—did we not excuse you.]

Mr. Wellborn—Come Wilmot, let's adjourn.

Mr. Wilmot—This House will never adjourn by my vote until a vote be had on the resolution of Mr. Doty.

Mr. Kaufman offered a long resolution, and while it was being read a member demanded to know whether it was subject to the hour rule?

On some question, a member said he would not vote.

A voice—"You were not within the bar, but at the bar down stairs!" (Boisterous laughter.)

The member—I am not certain where I was.

On Tuesday, an effort was made to introduce a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within the public buildings and grounds. But it was objected to, and not received.

Mr. Venable spoke his hour on slavery, taking strong grounds for the South. He belonged to no party in which there were free soilers or abolitionists, which were the same things. He repudiated Clay's compromise, being satisfied with those of the constitution, if they be maintained.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended against the further extension of slavery beyond its present limits, and endeavored to show that the Union was formed, among other things, for putting an end to this evil. He entered into an examination of the statistics of the free and slave States in regard to the relative advancement of the people in each in education and morals; maintaining that these statistics showed greatly in favor of the free States. He alluded to Buncombe county, in North Carolina, where in a large white population, there was but one school and ten scholars.

Mr. Ashe asked the gentleman from Ohio if there were not a greater preponderance of criminals in the same relative amount of population in the State of Ohio and other free States.

Mr. Campbell. He knew that it had been so asserted frequently; but it was only apparently so. The free States enforce the laws rigidly against criminals; but in the slave States they were permitted to go at large.

[Is it possible that Mr. Campbell is such a dunce as to believe what he says about the "State of Buncombe" and the Southern States?]

Mr. McLanahan said that the sentiment, "the Union, it must and shall be preserved," is as true now as when it was uttered by the illustrious Jackson. The old keystone of the Federal arch is in the right place, and the foundation is laid in the breasts of the people. If they regard the Wilmot Proviso as a humbug, they look on Nullification as worse. They regard slavery as a national curse and a national disgrace, but they will not move one jot or tittle from the compromises of the Constitution. This Union has but one heart, and every pulsation beats strong for Union. The Union is safe if Congress and the President cannot preserve it. Twenty millions of people bound in an electric chain will preserve it.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bay of Missouri, spoke in favor of admitting California, but with an abridgement of her limits. He denied that Mr. King had any thing to do with the action of California on slavery. He was more than 100 miles from the Convention when it was adopted. The Convention consisted of 12 natives, 16 Southern men, and 20 Northern men. And every man of them voted to exclude slavery. He did not consider slavery a moral or political blessing; but the evil exists, and the North has no right to interfere with it. He spoke warmly of the laws to prevent the recovery of fugitives.

Mr. Stevens of Penn. delivered a violent anti-slavery speech; and Mr. Burt a speech against the Administration for not recognizing the independence of Hungary.

On Thursday, a great speech by Mr. Winthrop on the slavery question. Adjourned till Monday.

ROBBERY, AND ARREST.—The Store of Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, of Wilmington, was robbed on Wednesday morning last, of about $2000 worth of Jewellery. On the same day two men, calling themselves Wm. Cole and Wm. T. Walton, were arrested on the cars going North, and about $700 worth of the plunder recovered. They were taken back to Wilmington jail.

WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINE.—A meeting was held at Syracuse, N. Y., to petition Congress to repeal the extended patent granted to Woodworth, which, it is said, threatens to invade the right to use almost any kind of instrument, even the jack plane, in planing lumber.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. JAMES E. TOOMER to Miss JULIA, daughter of Wm. Wilson, Esq., all of that place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., Mrs. SUSAN H. HALL, wife of Edward D. Hall, Esq., and daughter of Levin Lane, Esq., aged about 22 years.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. ANN WHITE, widow of the late Wm. White, Esq. formerly for many years Secretary of State, and daughter of Richard Caswell, a Revolutionary patriot, and the first Governor of the State of North Carolina.

At Elmwood, Catawba county, on the 10th inst., LUCY, wife of Hon. Henry W. Conner, and daughter of the late Gov. Hawkins, in the 42d year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. James West, of that county, aged about 50 years.

In Johnston county, on the 8th instant, at the house of Mr. B. Sanders, Major JAMES M. ANDRES, of Bladen county, aged 50 years and 5 months.

In Sampson county, on the 15th instant, Mr. WORD DREW.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 26.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11¾ a 12½	Oats,	35 a
Corn,	60 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 25	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	8 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	18 "		

Since our last considerable cotton in market, and sales made readily at 12 to 12¼. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½; receipts large. Corn 50 to 51. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25; sales dull. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Scantling and Wide Boards $5 per M. Timber—Prime Mill 6 00 to 7 10, ordinary 4 25 to 5 15, inferior 3 00 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85 to 1 90, Hard 1 10 to 1 12½. Spirits 25½. Tar 1 10 to 1 12½

Cotton at Charleston 11 to 13. At New Orleans 11¾ to 11¾ for middling to good middling. At New York 13¾ for Fair Uplands. At Augusta 11½ to 12½. At Cheraw 11½ to 12½ Sales from 800 to 1000 bales.

Prices have gone up to about those current before the late fall.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,433,945 bales, against 1,660,692 last year. Decrease 226,747.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with boat Cronly in tow, with goods for F D Breese, Hall & Hall, Worth & Sanders, Shaw & Little, D Gee, Wm Webb, J Jessup, Barnhardt & Hix, Union Manuf Co, J Utley, J & C J Cowles, Montgomery Manuf Co, Rev E Schweentz, A T Zevely, W P Henly, Tyson & Person, Melchor & Shempock, Rev D J Simmons, W P Henly, M L & R J Holmes, J N File, E J Lilly, A L Young, N Kendall, A A McKethan, C Caison, W Dranghon, P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, J & T Waddill, G C Mendenhall, G Womack, Scott & McAdoo, H Erambert, G Lauder, O C Gortin, C Slauter, Pritchard Roseborough.

Feb 19—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for A A McKethan, T S Lutterloh, T J Johnson & Co, E J Hale, G Deming, J A J Bradford, W Hales, Daniel Johnson, Dr B Robinson, S W Tillinghast & Co, Ray & Pearce, G McNeill, C T Haigh & Son, Taylor & Underwood, D G McRae, of this place; and L Bedsole, L Wood, P J Wright, W Murphy & Co, W W Campbell, B Julian, E H Hale, of the interior.

Feb. 22.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Rockfish Co, Grimsley, Liles & Co. Shelby & Fields, J H Hall, D M McDonald, J Utley, T S Lutterloh, E L Alexander, Taylor & Underwood, Hall & Hall, B G Worth, H Branson & Son, Rev W C Patterson, J & T Waddill, B Rose & Son, J Sandy, A Campbell, G Saunders, E W Willkings, Randolph Manuf Co, D W & W Johnson, Bonner & Crest, W A Lash, C Lutterloh, T McEachin.

Feb 23—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for T J Johnson & Co, Blount's Creek Co, B Rose & Son, E J Hale, Ray & Pearce, J D Williams, Cook & Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, J E Bryan, Cook & Powell, W S Latta, H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, Taylor & Underwood, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, J Brooksbank, H Erambert, J T Watts, J Hartman, of this place; and A Jackson, D Maxwell, W T Gilmore, J H Hawley, McCullough & Hunter, A Brown, J T Pope & Co, S Matthews, W Fisher, H Tew, of the interior.

Feb 23—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, A Johnson & Co, Worth & Sanders, W Newlin, Hall & Hall, R M Orrell, J D Williams, Headen & Horne, D & W McLaurin, Hall, Sacket & Co, W S Gilmer, M L & R J Holmes, G W Brown, H A London & Co, J R & J Sloan, J Maxwell, H Faircloth, M Brown & Son, W Murphy & Co.

Feb 24—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for C W Andrews, H Branson & Son, I Coxe, Rev Mr Burwell, Grimsley, Liles & Co, Union Co, A A McKethan, Wall & McDonald, D McNeill, D & W McLaurin, J & C J Cowles, Taylor & Underwood, R M Orrell, N King, Bonner & Crist, J M Williams, Randolph Manuf Co, Boger & Maxwell, C A McMillan, Brown & James, Brown & Elliott, E Fuller, D M McDonald, C T Haigh & Son, J W Whitehead, S J Hinsdale, J R & J Sloan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.—Schr Mary Powell from New York. 18.—Schrs. Julia from Philadelphia, Geneva from Searsport, Me., Charles H. Rogers from Demarara and St. Thomas, Lorena from Washington, N. C., Corinthian from Baltimore, Br. Schr Victoria from Nassau, N. P. 20.—Schr. Charles Mills from N. York; Br. Barque Avon from Charleston.

FAMILY SCHOOL.

A FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will be opened at their residence, 5 miles from Fayetteville, on the 20th of July next. This place (formerly the summer seat of the Hon. Louis D. Henry,) has always been remarkable for its salubrity. The situation is elevated and beautiful, and the nature of the soil peculiarly favorable to exercise in the open air.

This School is intended to be similar in character to that formerly conducted by Mrs. Hardin, (then Miss Jones) with her mother, the late Mrs. Edward Jones, at Rock Rest, Chatham County.

The number of pupils will be limited. Several having already applied, early applications are requested from others who may desire to place their daughters with us; as otherwise, provision will be made at the opening of the School, for 10 only. The School will be continued at Fayetteville until June next, when we shall remove to the country. Parents and Guardians may place their daughters and wards with us at any time before or after the 20th of July.

Terms:—For Board and Tuition $75 per Session of 5 months, payable in advance. When pupils remain during the vacations, $10 in addition will be charged, making $160 per annum.

For further and more particular information, address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. HARDIN.

Feb. 25, 1850. 8-3w

Mountain Butter, Irish Planting Potatoes, Seed Oats,

For sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 25, 1850. 8

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

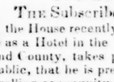
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber having purchased the House recently kept by Jno. C. Knight as a Hotel in the town of Rockingham, Richmond County, takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is prepared to accommodate the Travelling community cheaply and comfortably. He will be pleased to see the old customers of Mr. Knight, and those who have not heretofore patronised this house, and promises on his part to render their sojourn in the village pleasant and comfortable.

He will be pleased to accommodate the members of the Bar, as he has several good offices for their convenience.

JOHN C. McKINON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, } 8-3w
Feb. 25, 1850. }

STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 1½ years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE CAPE FEAR AND DEE

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of the first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

860

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Tark Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

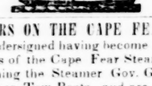
I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.

Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Self-adjusting PAID TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Hatness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

A good Cart and Dray Horse

for Sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

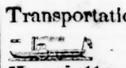
Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Ty-son, for	$1264 00
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeil and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 00
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	100 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.

Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams' Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will set on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Earlier in the winter of 45 and 46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Dolore